

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1782.

TO GENERAL CADWALADER.

YOUR address to Samuel Chase, Esq; under the *presumption* of his being the author of *Censor*, cannot exculpate yourself, or affect his reputation. The charges made against you by *Censor* are plain, pointed, and unequivocal; general allegations of your innocence will not be received as *orthodoxy*, even by the easy faith of your friends; and a man must be vulnerable *beyond example*, to be wounded by "mere positive assertions, reproaches, and falsehoods," although enforced by the *irrefragable* rhetoric of Billingsgate, in which you appear to have been schooled from your earliest infancy.

The part of your address, which seems to be *explanatory*, shall be first considered, and every atom, that can have weight in your favour thrown into the scales. The merits or demerits of the constitution of Pennsylvania, are foreign to the subject, and it is of little consequence, whether the popular prejudice was against you or not; for although you should prove that form of government to be repugnant to the principles of liberty, and destructive to the people's happiness, it does not follow that your opposition flowed from *virtuous* motives, or that your views were free from *party* influence. The history of Great-Britain affords instances of *minorities*, inveighing against men and measures, and warmly advocating the cause of their fellow-citizens, whilst *out*, but the moment they got the administration into their hands, instead of *fighting* for their country, they *lived* for themselves, and the people only changed their opponents. Should I admit that you had reached the *zenith* of popular applause, it will not operate on *those* charges, which strike at your reputation as a patriot and a man of honour, or will it be conclusive testimony, that your conduct towards the *disaffected* did not entitle you to the resentment of *ever virtuous* whig in the state. You speak of "services rendered your countrymen on former occasions." It is to be lamented, that your *extreme* delicacy prevented your being more *explicit*, for if by your countrymen you mean the citizens of Maryland, *lists* are not sufficient to recall to their remembrance, any services you have rendered them on former occasions; your *recent* opposition to the confiscation of British and refugee property, and endeavours to restore them their *beloved* friends, the two pious parsons *Bowber* and *Addison*, the inflexible patriot *Robert Alexander*, the *virtuous* trio of *Dumays*, and the *benefit* *Anthony Stewart*, are benefits for which esteem would be too poor a reward, and to which nothing less than statues erected to your honour, can do ample justice. If Pennsylvanians are meant by your countrymen, 'tis strange, 'tis passing strange that you have removed so far from the *felds* influence their gratitude must have shed upon your *virtues*. If you claim citizenship with all America, it is probable the *field* was the theatre of your services, and certain I am, if you have not been honoured with the *laurels*, you have done more—you have merited it; "the desert of your military exploits speaks loud, and they deserve with characters of brass a fortified residence, 'gainst the tooth of time and rasure of oblivion."

"The motives which induced you to offer yourself a candidate for Kent county," are so immaterial, that I will even admit, that *vanity* had no share in your resolutions; that you received the favours of your friends with *maiden* *coyness*, and took your seat in the legislature with as much *amiable* reluctance, as the *disinterested* Gloucester mounted the British throne. It is your conduct in a public station, it is your abuse of this delegated trust, that is the great object of public enquiry. Unless you can justify the *one* and disprove the *other*, it will avail you but little, to appeal to the *purity* of your intentions. If a man abuses a public trust through *ignorance*, a people, who have any regard for their safety, will not again entrust him, but if he injures his country through *design*, he merits the heaviest punishment.

"The greatest part of those who first elected you, were composed of the disaffected in Kent county; and the same influence has continued you in the delegation." In this assertion you say *Censor* "has hazarded a charge he knew to be *false*"—the information on which this charge is grounded is not of a nature to be easily discredited, and until you produce something more than "mere assertions" to invalidate it, there are some people who will be *ill-natured* enough to believe it *true*. Mankind are generally fond of their own resemblance, and it is

not unnatural or improper to judge of the *constituents* by the complexion of their *representations*. If this rule was to be applied in the present instance, it would be a more general reflection on the integrity and understanding of *those* who elected you, than *Censor*'s declaration implies. He admits that *some* of your constituents were good men and good whigs, for good men and good whigs may be *over-reached*, and made the instruments of knaves and Tories. You "have left your constituents to answer for themselves," and very politically too, for you will find it a Herculean labour to answer for your own conduct.

"Your indecent language and coarse and vulgar phrases in debate, would pass unnoticed, if the opinions and sentiments you have delivered were not incompatible with patriotism and the safety of the state." Here like a true Jesuit, you have only applied that part of the proposition, which suited your purpose. You have accounted very *strangely* "for your indecent language and coarse and vulgar phrases in debate." Scurrility though heaped on the *blackest* criminal retains its *native* deformity, and is only calculated for the meridian of Grubstreet. The "general bad tendency of Mr. Chase's measures" cannot apologize for Mr. Cadwalader's attacking him with the weapons of an oyster wench. You are as silent as the grave "as to the sentiments you have delivered incompatible with patriotism, and the safety of the state." As despicable an opinion as I have of your understanding, I cannot believe you are so *stupid* as to imagine, that *refusing* to treat *this* and *Censor*'s *other* charges with *silent* contempt, will be admitted by the public before whom you are arraigned, as testimony of your innocence. I rather suppose you have reserved this discussion for *another* address. If this is your intention, and you wish to have a favourable hearing "instead of mere positive assertions, reproaches, and falsehoods," adduce at least the *shadow* of arguments, and the *phantoms* of facts; shake off the evil habit of *fool* language, and for *once* preserve *decency* of style.

You have adopted a practice, which you a few weeks ago, declared to be common to *scoundrels*; "to take off the public attention from yourself, you have let loose (upon the man who you suppose to be your accuser) all the scurrility of an envenomed pen and a corrupted heart." You have revived charges which could not be supported by men of abilities, and the most material of which, has been declared *not true*, by the *unanimous* voice of the house of delegates—I say *unanimous*, because for *obvious* reasons the votes of yourself and colleague were *nullities*. You have coined *others* which none but a man of *unblushing* impudence would dare to avow, because no other would hazard the infamy of being detected in a falsehood. Your charge relative to the purchase of distressed soldiers certificates, is grossly misrepresented; it is true, that Mr. Chase acknowledged he had purchased a *few* certificates from soldiers, and his purchase was *fair* and *equitable*, and made at their *earnest* solicitation; and not from a prospect of "mercantile advantage"—for *these* he gave money dollar for dollar, which had funds for its redemption equal to those pledged for the certificates. Many were offered him for one half of their *nominal* value, but he refused to *purchase*, advising the possessors to keep them, for it was reasonable to suppose the assembly would interpose in their favour; to get rid of their importunities, he frequently gave them money to relieve their immediate wants. This, Sir, is not *mere* assertion; if necessary, it can be proved by the testimony of several gentlemen of undoubted veracity. I would call on you to blush for your *malicious* insinuation, did I not know, that to appeal to your sensibility, is "to hew blocks with a razor."

Your attempt to excite the resentment of the officers and soldiers against Mr. Chase, and to interest their passions in your favour, does you some credit as a politician, but reflects the highest imputation on your candour and veracity. Instead of "fattening on the *brave* man's labour," the suffering soldiery have experienced from him repeated acts of generosity, and offices of humanity; his house has always been open to the officers of the army, and in him they have had an advocate through the whole course of his public life. I could quote your example to apologize for praising

* The reader will see the discussion of these charges in Mr. Chase's dispute with Mr. Carroll of Carrollton, published in the Maryland Gazette in September and October last.

myself, but I want no apology for doing justice to the character of a friend, and vindicating the reputation of a good citizen from the *unjust* aspersions of *slanders* and *calumniators*.

You ask Mr. Chase, if "his motives for opposing the bill for the payment of officers and soldiers certificates were to be imputed to honest intentions?" Whatever insinuation you mean to convey by this question, must fall to the ground, since the *fact* is, that Mr. Chase did not oppose the bill, nor did he propose *any* plan which would defeat the intentions of the former legislature, or rob the officers and soldiers of their right. He wished for and endeavoured to obtain an amendment in the act, which was thought *just* and *expedient* by a great part of the house, but when it was put to its passage he gave it his *affirmative*, because he considered a *lame* provision better than *none*; an expedient which your *blind* obstinacy has frequently obliged him to adopt. You, Sir, have *uniformly* imputed his measures to unworthy and interested motives, but was he *weak* enough to be driven by your censures and abuse from the duty he owes his country, he would be contemptible *indeed*, and richly deserve all the *harsh* epithets your ingenious malice can invent. In bringing this affair of the officers certificates before the public, I conceive you had *two* objects in view. To misrepresent Mr. Chase's conduct on this occasion and to render him odious to the officers and soldiers, and to insinuate the *propriety* of your own proceedings, and to ingratiate yourself with the army. The first is defeated by the *falsity* of the charge, and the other must fail of success with *those*, who give it a moment's *cool* reflection. They will recollect that you gave this measure your concurrence, at a time when defeat "sat heavy on your soul," and as it was natural for a *drowning* politician, you caught at this *straw* to prevent your sinking under the public odium; the officers and soldiers will set some bounds to their gratitude, should they *revert* to your *opposition* to the confiscation of the refugee and British property, for had you succeeded in *that*, the state could have found no funds to ensure the payment of their certificates; nor devised any mode to *have* paid their depreciation. You have been so long accustomed to *blunder*, that you would have violated your second nature, had you not *stumbled* on this subject.

You have *justly* declared, "you would not profane the tombs of the *dead* to raise up altars to the living," and the reason is obvious; panegyric does not suit the disposition of your soul. But you *feel* no remorse for disturbing the ashes of a poet to gratify your revenge; and I believe (for the sake of human nature I hope I am mistaken) I believe you would not hesitate to unpeople the real public of the grave, to accomplish a favourite plan or to destroy the man you hate.

PHILCENSOR

RICHMOND, February 9.

OUR latest and best accounts from the southward, contradict the arrival of a reinforcement at Charles-town. A provision fleet had arrived, but brought few or no men. Gen. Greene still maintained his position at Round-O, while his light parties often insulted the enemy, almost at the gates of Charles-town.

It is said that Lord Dunmore, seeing no prospect of being soon re-established in his government, had returned to Europe, and taken with him col. Balfour, the late commandant at Charles-town, who has never been perfectly at ease since the execution of col. Haynes, and seems unwilling to trust himself to the risk of retaliation.

A report prevails, that St. Kts is taken by count de Grasse—This intelligence comes from the southward, and as all our accounts agree that the French fleet had lately put to sea from Martinico, we hope there is some foundation for the report: It is said that the general opinion in the West-Indies when the fleet sailed, was, that Antigua was their object; the loss of either of these islands, however, will be severely felt by the British.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.

A correspondent observes, that from the artifices of the enemy in New-York, designing without doubt to lull us into security and relaxation, rumours of a speech of his majesty of Britain to his parliament in November last, which represents him as quite pally struck with the surrender of Yorktown, Virginia, are industriously circulated among us, but that he must be an idiot, or quite unread

in the practices of statesmen, who can swallow such absurdities; for if our enemy were really hurt as much as these whispers represent him, yet we may rely on it, that he would still breathe out threatenings and slaughter, perseverance in the war, and vigour in the prosecution of it. Our correspondent recommends, that regardless of the insidious harangue prepared by a disappointed cabal of ministers for their enraged master, we make every exertion for a most enterprising campaign; and adds, that in this situation, if peace should meet us, which is still very uncertain, we shall command better terms, as to territorial matters, the fishery, &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS, February 21.

Just as this paper was going to press, we were favoured with the following speech of the king of Great-Britain to his parliament, on the 27th of November last.

My lords and gentlemen,

WHEN I last met you in parliament, I acquainted you with the arduous situation of public affairs at that time, and I represented to you the objects which I had in view, and the resolution with which I was determined to persevere in the defence of my dominions against the combined power of my enemies, until such a pacification could be made as might consist with the honour of my crown and the permanent interest and security of my people. The war is still unhappily prolonged by that restless ambition which first excited our enemies to commence it, and which still continues to disappoint my earnest desire and diligent exertions to restore the public tranquillity: but I should not answer the trust committed to the sovereign of a free people, nor make a suitable return to my subjects for their constant, zealous, and affectionate attachment to my person, family, and government, if I consented to sacrifice, either to my own desire of peace, or to their temporary ease and relief, those essential rights and permanent interests, upon the maintenance and preservation of which, the future strength and security of this country must ever principally depend.

The favourable appearance of our affairs in the East-Indies, and the safe and prosperous arrival of the numerous commercial fleets of my kingdoms, must have given you satisfaction; but in the course of this year, my assiduous endeavours to guard the extensive dominions of my crown, have not been attended with success equal to the justice and uprightness of my views; and it is with great concern that I inform you, that the events of war have been very unfortunate to my arms in Virginia, having ended in the loss of my forces in that province.

No endeavours have been wanting on my part to extinguish that spirit of rebellion which our enemies have found means to foment and maintain in the colonies, and to restore to my deluded subjects in America that happy and prosperous condition, which they formerly derived from a due obedience to the laws; but the late misfortune in that quarter calls loudly for your concurrence and assistance, to frustrate the designs of our enemies, equally prejudicial to the real interests of America, and to those of Great-Britain.

In the last session you made a considerable progress in your enquiries into the state and condition of our dominions and revenues in the East-Indies; you will, I am persuaded, resume the prosecution of that important deliberation, with the same spirit and temper in which it was begun, and proceed with the same attention and anxiety to consider how those remote provinces may be held and governed with the greatest security and advantage to this country, and by what means the happiness of the native inhabitants may be most promoted.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I will order the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I rely on your wisdom and public spirit for such supplies as the circumstances of our affairs shall be found to require. Among the many ill consequences which attend the continuation of the present war, I most sincerely regret the additional burthens which it must unavoidably bring upon my faithful subjects.

My lords and gentlemen,

In the prosecution of this great and important contest, in which we are engaged, I retain a firm confidence in the protection of Divine Providence, and a perfect conviction of the justice of my cause, and I have no doubt, but, that by the concurrence and support of my parliament, by the valour of my fleets and armies, and by a vigorous, animated, and united exertion of the faculties and resources of my people, I shall be enabled to restore the blessing of a safe and honourable peace to all my dominions.

To be LET in Annapolis,
THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied
by Richard Lee, Esquire. Enquire of the
printer.

Charles county, February 9, 1782.
To be sold, on Monday the first of April, if fair,
if not the next fair day, at public vendue, for
crop tobacco.

THE valuable and well improved plantation
whereon the subscriber now dwells, contain-
ing two hundred acres, it lies within two miles of
Benedict, and includes a considerable part of the
low grounds on the head of Indian creek, which
affords excellent meadow and pasture for stock:
Also stock of all kinds, household and kitchen fur-
niture, a complete new ox-cart and two yoke of
oxen. A considerable time of payment will be
given those that require it, on giving bond and ap-
proved security.

107/6 EDWARD ANDERSON.

Annapolis, February 21, 1782.

GEORGE MANN begs leave to inform
the public, and particularly those gentlemen
who have favoured him with their custom, that he
has removed from the house he lately occupied on
the dock, to the Indian king in Church street,
lately kept by Mr. McHard. He solicits a conti-
nuance of his customers, and assures the public,
that he will endeavour to deserve their favour.

Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 20, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John
Watkins, sen. late of this county, deceased,
are desired to come and discharge the same to the
subscriber, and those who have claims against the said
estate, are requested to bring them in legally au-
thenticated, that they may be adjusted and settled.

Also will be sold by the subscriber, to the highest
bidder, on Saturday the 30th of March ensuing; at
Thomas Philpot's, living near Jonathan Rawlings,
for specie or the new bills of credit at the exchange
at the time of payment, four likely country born
negroes, among which are a valuable breeding
wench, two boys, one about 15 years old, and the
other 12, likewise a negro girl about 6 years old.
And at the same time will be sold, sundry horses,
cattle, and sheep. Two years credit will be given,
on giving bond and approved security.

107/6 JOHN WATKINS, executor
of John Watkins, deceased.

THIS is to give notice, that I shall apply to
the next general assembly for an act to have
a deed recorded from Sarah Gaffaway, and Thomas
Gaffaway, executrix and executor of capt.
John Gaffaway, deceased, to William Chapman,
for a tract of land called Taylor's Triangle, lying
in Anne-Arundel county.

3 WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

January 26, 1782.

To be SOLD,

A LOT of ground of one whole acre in the
city of Annapolis, with a tan-yard thereon,
and several valuable improvements, lying on a
good landing. This lot of ground I look on as the
most valuable lot in the city to a man of real busi-
ness, being so well adapted for the business of
distilling, brewing, or sugar-baking, tanning, &c.
&c. the springs are numerous and the water ex-
cellent.

Likewise an elegant brick house adjoining the
church circle, in a dry and healthy part of the city,
this house is 100 feet front, 5 story high, has six
fire places, the rooms are mostly large and well
finished, and is one of the first houses in the city
for a house of entertainment, for which purpose it
was originally intended, but may very well serve
for two tenements. Any person inclining to pur-
chase one or both the aforesaid premises may know
the terms of sale by applying to

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. All persons who have formerly had deal-
ings with me, and their accounts are not yet set-
tled, I hope will call at my house in Annapolis and
discharge the same, or close their accounts by pass-
ing notes or bonds for their balances, and those
who are indebted by any written obligation, are
desired to discharge the same, or pay the interest
and renew their obligations to their humble ser-
vant

4X T. H.

Annapolis, February 24, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by
open accounts, are requested to settle the
same, by paying their respective balances, or give
bond with security; and likewise all those indebted
as aforesaid, by bond, note, or otherwise, are re-
quested to pay up the interest thereon, and renew
the same, if not convenient to pay them off. Any
sort of money will be taken in payment at its passing
value. We hope no person will slight this notice,
and reasonable request, as it will be very disagree-
able to be under the necessity of compelling by law,
which certainly will be the case if not properly at-
tended to, before the 1st day of March next.

2 JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January
26, 1782.

PURSUANT to an act of the last general as-
sembly, will be sold at public auction, the fol-
lowing property, on the days, at the places, and
upon the terms, hereafter mentioned, viz. At
Frederick-town, on the 4th day of March next, a
tract of lying in Tom's-creek hundred, called A-
lexander's Choice, containing 400 acres, late the
property of Henry Riddle.—A tract called Part of
Brook's Discovery, in Tawney-town hundred, con-
taining 615 acres, late the property of James Sel-
merville.—A tract called Wells Invention, in
Lower Kittocks hundred, containing 600 acres,
late the property of Thomas Philpot.—A tract
called Discovery, in Lower Monocacy hundred,
containing 150 acres. Another tract, called Ad-
dition to Discovery, containing 20 acres. Another
tract, called Long Hope, containing 200 acres, late
the property of Philip Key.

At Bladenburg, on the 6th of March, two lots
situate in said town. A tract of land called Part of
Warburton, lying in Rock hundred, containing
400 acres. Chew's Folly, containing 95 acres.
Chance, containing 25 acres. A number of very
valuable slaves and other property, late belonging
to Daniel Stevenson.

At George-town, on the 9th of March, a very
valuable and finely situated house and lot in said
town, late the property of Dunlap and son.

At Port-Tobacco, on the 15th of March, a
house and lot late the property of James Jamison,
or Jamison and company.—Also a tract of land
called Simpson's Delight, containing 240 acres, late
the property of Sherborne Stewart.

At Benedict, on the 16th of March, a house and
lot late the property of Henry Riddle.

At Talbot Court-house, on the 17th day of
March, a house and lot, and warehouse, situate at
Kingston, and a negro slave named Will, late the
property of Samuel Gale, or Gale and Foreman.—
Also a tract of land called Part of Turkey-Block,
containing 125 acres, Part of Mount Hope, con-
taining 30 acres, late the property of the heirs of
Anthony Richardson.

At Cambridge, on the 8th of March, a tract of
land called Ennalls's Outlot, containing 150 acres,
Smart's Folly, containing 250 acres. Hamilton's
Adventure, containing 175 acres, late the property
of Alexander Hamilton.

At Hunting-creek Mills, on the 12th of March,
a tract of land called Dickinson's Plains, containing
286 acres. Richardson's Adventure, containing
30 acres. Limerick, containing 30 acres. Mackerel
Garden, containing 100 acres, also late the prop-
erty of Alexander Hamilton.

At Kent county, on the premises, on the 18th
day of March, that valuable tract of land late the
property of Lloyd Dulany. Also a number of fine
slaves, with stock of every kind, &c.

At the city of Annapolis, on the 26th day of
March, a large and commodious dwelling house,
with a good lot, a well chosen library of books,
and a considerable quantity of household furniture.

Should any of the foregoing days of sale happen
to be very bad weather, the sale will be held the
next fair day. The large tracts of land will be
parcels out, to suit the purchasers. The sum
bid to be paid in gold or silver, one third in ten
days from the day of sale, another third in twenty
days from the first payment, and the remaining
third on the 10th day of September next. Every
purchaser must be prepared to give bond and se-
curity on the day of sale, otherwise he will forfeit
his bargain, and the property be set up a second
time.

All and every person, having any claim or de-
mand against, or to, any of the foregoing estates,
are requested to present the same, properly au-
thenticated, to the commissioners, before the day
of sale.

By order,
JO. BAXTER, clk.

4

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Stewart,
near South river ferry, taken up as a gray, a
gray horse, about 6 years old, 15 hands high,
has a hanging mane and switch tail, his near hind
foot white. The owner may have him again on
proving property and paying charges. 3X

Stafford county, Virginia, December 11, 1781.

To be sold, for specie or tobacco,

THE beautiful high bred horse TAMER-
LANE, he is a fine bay full 15 hands 1
inches high, rising 6 years old, his blood is unex-
ceptionable, his pedigree may be seen by any gen-
tleman that inclines to purchase. Reasonable time
for payment will be given, if required.

W. BENT.

N. B. Tamerlane is brother to Mr. Conway's
(late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and
brother to my mare Stella that ran at Baltimore in
October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in
speed.